

Community College



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Edward M. Eisinger
President of the College

PALM BEACH COMMUNITY COLLEGE
1993 PRESIDENT'S REPORT
60th Anniversary Diamond Jubilee
1933-1993

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ABOUT THE FRONT COVER:

Palm Beach Community College President Edward M. Eissey (L) is pictured with the College's Vice President of Planning and Information Systems Elisabeth W. Erling and Vice President of Administration and Business Affairs G. Tony Tate. Erling and Tate have a combined total of nearly 75 years of dedicated service to the College.

Joe A. Youngblood, superintendent of schools for Palm Beach County, was responsible for promoting the junior college concept through civic clubs and related organizations and is credited with being a co-founder of PBJC along with Howell Watkins.



Howell L. Watkins was both principal of Palm Beach High School and the first dean of Palm Beach Junior College and is credited as being a co-founder of PBJC along with Joe Youngblood.



Britton G. Sayles was president of Roosevelt Junior College (RJC) prior to its merging with PBJC in 1965. Under the leadership of Sayles, RJC was responsible for ensuring higher education opportunities for the black community.



John I. Leonard served as the first president of Palm Beach Junior College from 1936-1958 and was the catalyst for the College's accreditation from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in 1942.



Harold C. Manor was the College's second president and the man credited with establishing PBJC's four locations. During Manor's tenure, the College experienced outstanding growth in enrollment, staff, course offerings and services to the community.



The year was 1933 and Palm Beach Junior College (later to become Palm Beach Community College) became Florida's first public community college. Growing from an enrollment of 23 students to nearly 50,000, PBCC has become one of America's preeminent institutions of higher education.

While much has changed at the College...and in the world since 1933...one thing has remained constant...the quality of education offered at PBCC.

Join with Palm Beach Community College in celebrating its 60th Anniversary Diamond Jubilee. From 1933 to 1993, thousands of students have graduated and gone on to great success and achievement.

The 1993 *President's Report* traces some of that success and chronicles the achievements of many who have been instrumental in making Palm Beach Community College part of the community college system's educational fabric.

PBCC is more than a community college, it is a way of life. At Palm Beach Community College, students come first. Whether they graduated in 1933 or 1993, they still claim PBCC as their alma mater.

So, here's to the graduates, the reason why PBCC continues to grow into the next century...and beyond.





Horace Mann once wrote that "man can become man only by education." For 60 years, Palm Beach Community College has splendidly fulfilled its academic mission. Guided by the same promise that it first made to a small group of students in 1933, PBCC continues its commitment today. As the College prepares to enter the 21st century, we are reassured by one constant: PBCC's quest for excellence is eternal.

... Edward M. Eissey, Ph.D.
President



The Palm Beach Community College 1992-1993 District Board of Trustees is shown at the historic Henry Morrison Flagler Museum in Palm Beach. Pictured L-R are Rear Admiral Thomas E. Morris, U.S. Navy (Retired); Bettye J. King, Esquire, chair; John C. Sansbury; Homer J. Hand, vice chair; and J. Max Davis.

1930s

*Wrap your troubles in
dreams and dream your
troubles away.*

The popular song of the 1930s reflected, at least in part, the renewed spirit of Americans of that time. Weary from the gloom and doom days of the Great Depression, people were ready and eager to embrace a new decade—the swinging thirties.

A newly elected president and symbol of hope—Franklin Delano Roosevelt—moved into the White House, offering citizens both a New Deal and a series of fire-side chats. Radio and the Silver Screen were giant mediums then, and provided Americans with a needed measure of escapism and entertainment. The strains of the twenties' *Brother Can You Spare A Dime* were quickly forgotten with the movie magic created by two pairs of thirties megastars—Fred and Ginger and Hepburn and Tracy. Comic relief was provided by the genius of the Marx brothers, W.C. Fields and Charlie Chaplin. In Hollywood, another famous performer was born on the Silver Screen and remains with us even today—the diminutive darling, Mickey Mouse.

But America's love affair with superstars was not confined to the movie screen. Sports heroes included baseball legends and New York Yankee greats Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig. The decade of the thirties signaled the end of their respective careers, but a new idol was emerging on the diamond—Joltin' Joe DiMaggio. In the boxing arena, legendary Joe Louis won the title of heavyweight champion, and track star Jesse Owens collected four gold medals at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin.

As tens of millions of Americans lost their jobs, breadlines and soup kitchens emerged. Vendors with apple carts sold their goods at street corners for a nickel. At the end of the thirties, a popular vocalist, Kate Smith, introduced a new song by the great Irving Berlin, *God Bless America*. Happy days had not as yet arrived, but in the undying spirit of American optimism, hopefully, they were just around the corner.



The Wizard of Oz
© 1939 Turner Entertainment Co.
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King Kong
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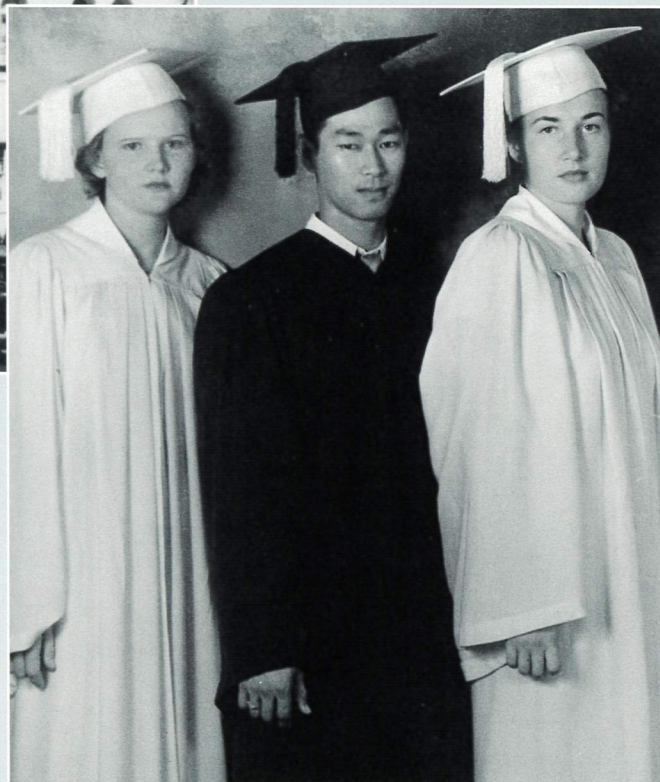
Gone With the Wind
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PBJC's first site on Gardenia Street in West Palm Beach.

The College's first graduates (L to R) Charlotte Cross, Frank Kamiya and Virginia Cunningham...June 1936.

Below, students take a break between classes.



On Gardenia Street in downtown West Palm Beach, Florida, the doors to an old two-story stone building swung open, and Palm Beach Junior College assumed its place in history. Amidst the social and global turmoil which surrounded the 1930s, the building stood as a beacon of hope and educational promise for a handful of students who were to walk through its hallowed doors for the first time in September 1933.

The genesis of Palm Beach Junior College was formed in the wisdom of three local educators and visionaries: Palm Beach County School Superintendent Joe A. Youngblood, Palm Beach High School Principal Howell L. Watkins and John I. Leonard, who was to become the College's first president.

Expectedly, the College founders immediately encountered numerous obstacles. After initially gaining support for the concept of a local junior college from leading community representatives, they were faced with countless decisions, ranging from curricula to personnel. One of their major problems was temporarily put aside when several high school teachers agreed to teach without pay. Now, there were students and there were teachers, and the dream which was PBJC was finally a reality.

Operating under the Palm Beach County Board of Instruction, PBJC

emphasized preparation for upper-division work in colleges and universities. Guided by President Leonard and Dean Howell Watkins, the College remained at its Gardenia Street location for 15 years.

In its first year of operation, the College had enrolled 23 students. Three years later, in 1936, three students comprised PBJC's first graduating class. Over the next several

years, enrollment slowly increased, and by the end of the thirties, nearly 100 students were enrolled.



1940S



The 1940s signaled the beginning of turbulent times not only at home, but throughout the world. National headlines were almost totally consumed with horrific details of World War II. Life in America changed swiftly as young men and fathers were called to serve their country. "Uncle Sam" recruiting posters peppered our nation's sidewalks and billboards.

the first automatic clothes washer was introduced, and radio, the stalwart of entertainment in the thirties, began to take a back seat to a new electronic revolution—television. But television was not to be limited in its scope. American ingenuity also gave us a complement to the electronic tube—TV dinners. Fashion, as well, assumed new dimensions. Change was everywhere—from the House of Dior in Paris to the college classrooms at home. The uniform of the forties for teenage girls was pleated skirts, bobby sox and loafers. And nylon stockings, virtually non-existent during wartime, were hotly in demand.

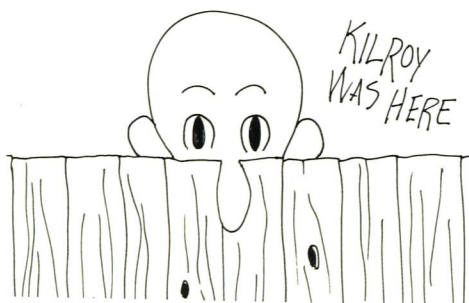
But there were still pressing global concerns in the forties. In 1946, barely one year after the end of the Second World War, the United Nations General Assembly, in an attempt to secure world peace and foster global communication, met in its first session.



As the Andrews Sisters sang *Don't Sit Under the Apple Tree With Anyone Else But Me*, thousands of women flooded our nation's work force, in offices as well as defense plants, giving rise to Rosie the Riveter. Finally, when President Harry S. Truman commanded the dropping of the A-Bomb on Hiroshima in 1945, Japan surrendered and

the war was over. After four years of intense national and personal sacrifice, Americans were once again ready for the good times to roll.

At home, Kilroy was here. In fact, he was everywhere. The forties', scrawlish character popped up incessantly, remaining a part of our pop culture for several years. The end of the war also brought a certain measure of prosperity to the American home—





The 1940s saw world unrest while in the U.S.A., PBJC attempted to maintain a consistent academic curriculum for its students. Pictured top to bottom, Thi Del, a PBJC sorority, a typing class and physical education students at the Morrison Field Campus.

At the beginning of 1940, Palm Beach Junior College enrollment had increased steadily, to 115 students. The College was still housed at its original location and would remain in place until 1948. During the start of the academic 1940-41 year, more subjects were added to the College curriculum including geography, Bible, science and commerce. The building on Gardenia Street was filled to capacity, and when students returned that fall, there were expanded facilities and a 4,000 volume library. Proudly, in 1940, the College presented diplomas to 30 sophomores.



A highlight for the fledgling College came in the 1942-43 academic year, with the accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. In 1942, PBJC's chapter of the Florida Association of Junior and Community Colleges was formed. There was another important first—the announcement of a cooperative agreement between PBJC and Good Samaritan Hospital to train student nurses. However, with the advent of World War II, there were fewer and fewer male students. In the graduating class of 1943-44, there were 15 females and one male. When the war ended one year later, the veterans returned to the College campus, and PBJC began its return to normalcy. As the College continued its steady growth, additional teaching personnel were hired and the curriculum was expanded.

There were nearly 300 students in attendance at the opening of fall classes in 1946. Among them were Eddy Eissey (current PBCC President) and Faye Johns (now Mrs. Edward M. Eissey) who were selected to reign as Mr. and Miss PBJC.

By the year 1948, PBJC was forced to move to Morrison Field, a 21-acre deactivat-

ed Army Air Base. But happily, the College's new home represented a major departure from its former, cramped quarters. There were now larger classrooms, dormitories, a spacious library and athletic facilities. New faculty members were added, including the legendary Watson B. Duncan III who taught English, economics and political science. Vice president emeritus of student affairs Paul J. Glynn also came on board that year. By the end of the forties, PBJC had achieved a record enrollment of 350 students.



1950s



More than just black leather jackets and poodle skirts, the '50s saw the birth of rock n' roll. The decade was known as the fabulous fifties and economically, the times were prosperous; and after years of self-sacrifice brought on by the Depression and the Second World War, the age of consumerism hit the marketplace with full force.

Yet other significant events were defining the fifties. In 1950, two well-known Americans, political mediator Ralph Bunche and novelist William Faulkner, were awarded Nobel Prizes. And in England in 1952, Princess Elizabeth II, upon the death of her father King George IV, ascended to the royal throne.

"I Like Ike" buttons became ubiquitous as former Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe Dwight Eisenhower campaigned vigorously for the nation's highest office.

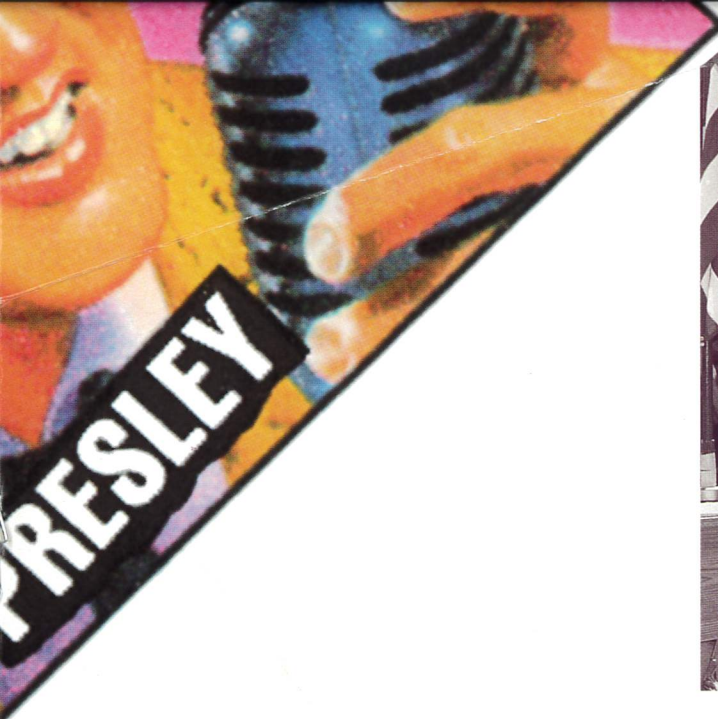
In a resounding victory in November of 1952, Ike trounced Democratic opponent Adlai Stevenson. And in a smaller, yet significant footnote in history, 35-year old John F. Kennedy defeated

Finally, in a historic move in May 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court voted unanimously to end racial segregation in public schools.

Surrounded by overwhelming international glitz and glamour, a Hollywood princess became a real life princess when Oscar-winning actress Grace Kelly married Monaco's Prince Rainier in 1956. That same year, a shy young singer from Tennessee, Elvis Presley, shook up the music world and shot to rock n' roll stardom. Moviegoers discovered the wonder of a new phenomenon known as 3-D glasses. And as TV sets increased in size and numbers, fifties TV viewers were introduced to the antics of *I Love Lucy* as well as the perplexities of life with Dobie Gillis.

The 1950s also marked the beginning of space exploration. In a historic development, the United States launched its first space satellite into Earth's orbit on February 1, 1958, trailing the October 1957 launching of the Russian Sputnik.

As the fifties drew to a close, history was recorded when the territory of Alaska became our 49th state. Later, in August 1959, we were to add yet another chapter to



The 1950s would also prove to be a period of unexpected change for Palm Beach Junior College. With the onset of the Korean conflict, Morrison Field, which had served as the College's home since 1948, was reactivated. PBJC, in search of new campus quarters, finally found a haven at the Lake Park Town Hall.

On a more positive note, the College's new evening division offered adult education programs in the 1952-53 academic year. Despite the difficulties brought on by the relocation, students diligently continued to devote their time to studies and a variety of school-related activities.

During the early fifties, there was open speculation that PBJC—dubbed the Little Orphan College by a local newspaper—would soon find a permanent campus. Finally, in April 1956, ground was broken for the College's first permanent home on a 114-acre site in Lake Worth. The Florida Legislature, led by then state senator Russell Morrow, had voted just over \$1 million dollars for buildings. The Little Orphan College had, at last, found a permanent home.

Another dramatic change came with the retirement of President John I. Leonard in 1958. Harold C. Manor, who had been in charge of the evening division, became the College's second president, and he would masterfully guide the College through a period of exceptional growth and development.

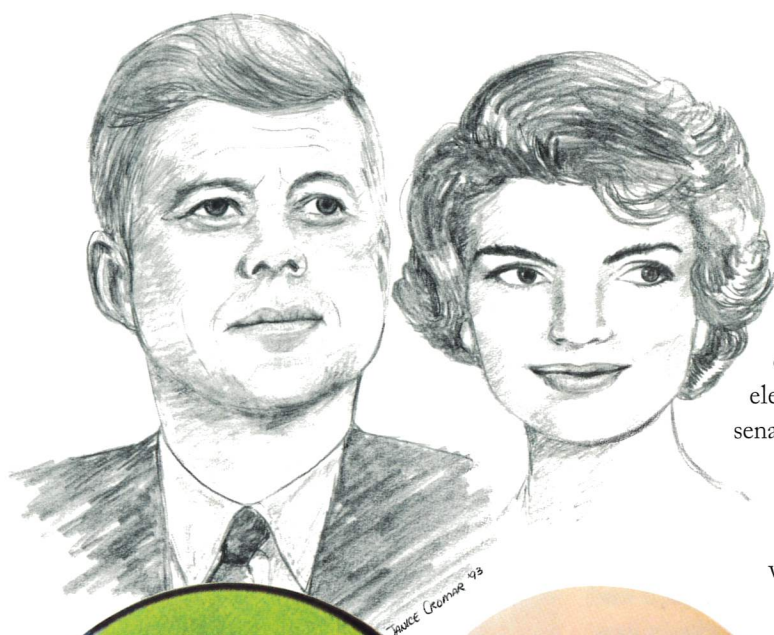
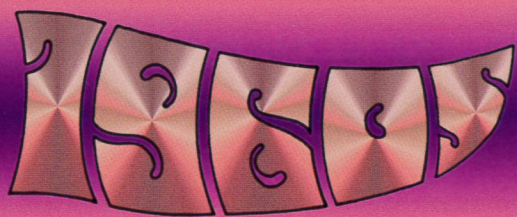
With the opening of the new campus, enrollment climbed and more general education classes were added to the curriculum. Citing the need for more effective organization, Manor also appointed several faculty members, including Watson B. Duncan III and Elisabeth Smith (now Elisabeth Erling), to serve as departmental heads. Furthermore, there were plans for additional construction—a technology building, a fine arts building and an auditorium.

The year of 1958 represented an educational milestone for the College and the community as PBJC celebrated its 25th anniversary, and for the first time in its history, enrollment surpassed the 1,000 mark.



The ground breaking for the College's Lake Worth Campus, the Thi Del's Harvest Moon Dance, the legendary Watson B. Duncan III (center) pictured with PBJC alumni Burt Reynolds and Monte Markham and the co-eds drinking Cokes and Nehi sodas.





In the 1960s, the accent was on youth, and America was boldly going where it had never gone before. The country had narrowly elected a 43-year old senator from Massachusetts, John F. Kennedy, to serve as its 35th president who commanded Americans, "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country."

The sixties erupted into a period of relentless unrest and revolution. Unfortunately, not all young people embraced the idealism of the early Kennedy years. The era which had first brought forth Camelot also gave us long haired, love-beaded hippies, yuppies and Vietnam War protestors. At home, assassin's bullets robbed the nation of three of its most outstanding and charismatic leaders, President Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy.

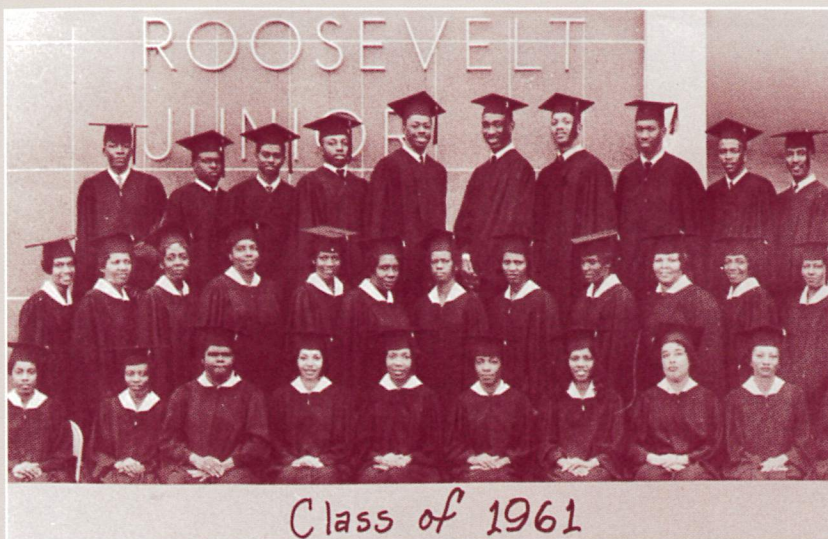
The turmoil of the sixties also fostered a divergence of personalities and pop culture. Artist Andy Warhol became famous for his soup-can art, and we joined with

other voices in regaling the Age of Aquarius. On famed Fifth Avenue, fashion gurus draped us in gaudy Nehru jackets and bohemian, bell-bottom pants. And as world and national events spun out of control, a young, odd-looking quartet of male singers from Liverpool, England—the Beatles—blasted onto the American music scene...*We love you, yah, yah, yah.*

The 1960s also witnessed man's exploration into space. In April of 1961, the Soviet Union successfully launched a 27-year old Russian major into orbit. The battle for space supremacy heated up in 1962 when Lt. Colonel John Glenn Jr. became the first American to orbit the earth. However, America's crowning achievement in space exploration would not arrive until the end of the decade. On a date that would forever be etched in the annals of history—July 20, 1969—the man in the moon became much more than a figure of speech as astronaut Neil Armstrong set foot on the lunar surface, "taking one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

Woodstock, which came at the end of the turbulent sixties, was a wild and notable event that would characterize an entire generation of young people. Set in a quiet, New York farm field, the three-day music and peace celebration hosted a litany of rock stars and attracted a crowd of more than 400,000.

Historians would paint the 1960s as a period of remarkable change as the nation experienced crowning achievements while enduring its heaviest sorrows.



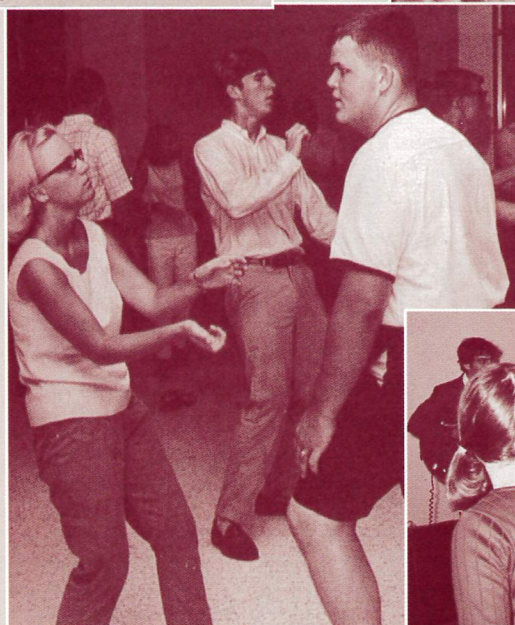
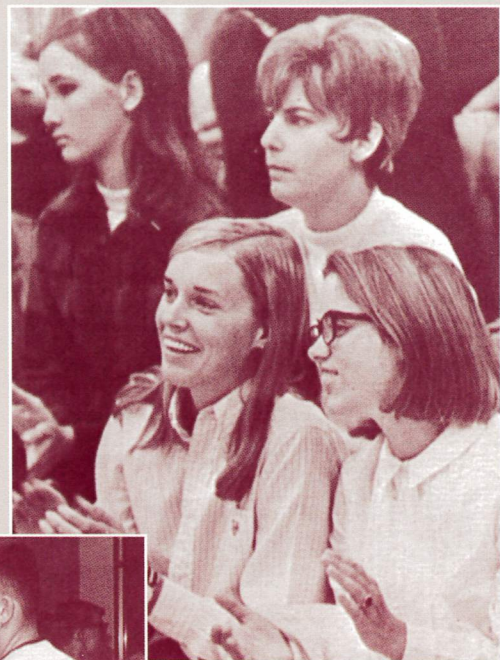
There were nearly 2,000 students enrolled at Palm Beach Junior College at the beginning of the 1960s. During this period, the College initiated a change of direction, and added occupational programs to its academic agenda. With this action, the movement toward becoming a true community college was solidly underway.

In 1961, the first blacks were integrated into PBJC's student population; four years later, Roosevelt Junior College, the local college for blacks, merged with PBJC.

With the expansion of College programs and facilities, (the campus was experiencing a mini boom in construction), additional faculty were hired. At the opening of the sixties, there were over 100 instructors on board.

Another significant executive change occurred in July 1968, affecting not only PBJC but the entire community college system. At that time, the advisory boards, which had ruled over Florida's community colleges since inception, became boards of trustees. Appointed by the governor to serve without compensation, the trustees would assume the responsibilities to set policy and guide the operations of the college.

Under the watchful and skillful leadership of Dr. Manor, the College's expansion plans were to enter yet another unprecedented phase. Looking beyond the parameters of a single campus, Manor began to envision multiple college centers—in the north, south and western communities. The dream of expansion would be finalized many years later.



Looking dignified was Roosevelt Junior College's 1961 graduating class, while other students just hung out, and the Thi Del sorority made the grade.



1970S



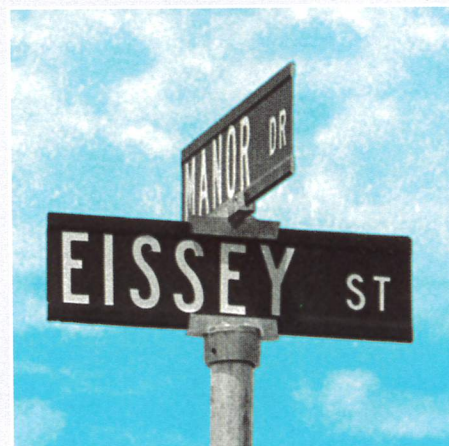
"Let me be me" set the tone for the 1970s. The accent shifted away from the idealism of the early sixties and fathered a period of self-realization. Americans enjoyed more spare time, more money and more personal freedom.

In 1970, the Vietnam War was still raging, and on a college campus in midwestern Ohio, four people were killed as National Guardsmen fired into an angry mob of war

protestors. The seeds of Watergate had been sown as Richard Nixon, our nation's 37th president, presided in the Oval Office. For Nixon, the bitter end would come painfully, in 1974, when he resigned as president, bringing an end "to our long, national nightmare." Gerald Ford was immediately sworn in as the new president and would serve but one four-year term.

"It's your birthday and we're having a party." The strains of happy birthday, America were everywhere as people from coast to coast celebrated the nation's bicentennial on July 4, 1976. Indeed, the country was in one gigantic party mood as tall ships dotted the New York harbor, and fireworks lit up the night skies from Maine to California.

On the fashion front, the "me" generation was decked out in designer chic. Women favored funky platform shoes, and men discovered the comfort of the



polyester leisure suit. Actor John Travolta, resplendent in a three piece, white polyester ensemble, strutted across the silver screen in *Saturday Night Fever*. The Brooklyn-based film spawned the disco dance craze that, in turn, gave the *Bee Gees* the musical vindication that there were more than just *two* successful English bands - i.e., the *Beatles* and the *Stones*.

On the small screen, a sprinkling of television classics was introduced—*All in the Family*, *M*A*S*H* and the *Mary Tyler Moore Show*. And TV history was made when more than 80 million viewers watched the final episode of the highly acclaimed mini series *Roots*.

The marketing genius of the seventies showered us with pet rocks, mood rings and happy face buttons. Also, for the first time, we heard the infamous "Have a nice day."

At the end of the self-indulgent 1970s, it was ironic to note that a small, frail nun known exclusively for her selflessness—Mother Teresa—would be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.



"Pong" was the first video game.



Civil rights activist Julian Bond, Mr. Spock (Leonard Nimoy) and newsman David Brinkley spoke to PBJC students during the '70s.

There would be many climactic changes at Palm Beach Junior College in the 1970s where students numbered nearly 6,000. Over the years, PBJC had initiated various methods for admission. During this period, dual enrollment made it possible for high school seniors to take classes at their high schools and the College concurrently.

The College also took constructive measures to accommodate handicapped students, and the needs of students seeking individual career guidance were recognized with the establishment of the Career Information and Study Center.

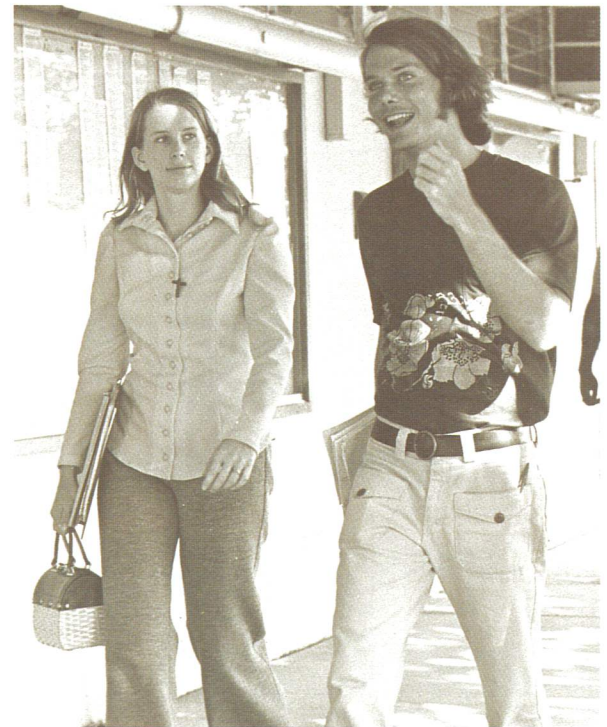
In the early 1970s, attendance centers sprang up in Belle Glade, Palm Beach Gardens and Boca Raton. Selected courses for PBJC South were initially offered on the Florida Atlantic University campus in spring of 1972. Two years later, an agreement between PBJC and FAU signaled the beginning of the South Center.

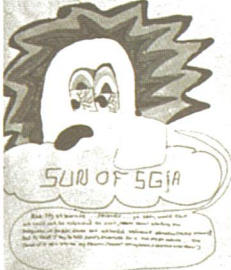
Westward, at the remodeled National Guard Armory in Belle Glade, the Glades Center opened in 1972 with 400 students. Four years later, College administrators officiated at the ground breaking for the new Glades Center, and its first classes opened winter term 1978.

Tracing the history of the College's North Campus is more complex. It began as a portable at Palm Beach Gardens in 1973, where eight evening division classes were held in rooms borrowed from Palm Beach Gardens High School. An office portable was acquired and moved to a site on 45th street in 1976. The following year, day classes were held there, and evening classes were offered in vari-

ous north county locations, enabling 1,200 students to attend.

For the College and the community, a time of transition began with the announced retirement of Dr. Manor who had guided the College admirably for 21 years. Edward M. Eissey, who had served first as PBJC trustee and later, North Campus vice president, was named PBJC's president-elect, and in 1978, assumed the presidency. Under the vision and guidance of Dr. Eissey, PBJC would enter a new period of unprecedented challenge and change, rising to even greater heights in the academic community.





S.G. FILM NIGHT

FRIENDS

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PLUS...

RED SKY AT MORNING

STARRING:

RICHARD THOMAS + CATHERINE BURNE

FRI NOV 9 8:00 - 5AC

EXTRA

PINK PANTHER FESTIVAL

1980S



In the 1980s, you could not only have it all but flaunt it as well. The self-indulgence which had

characterized the "me" decade of the seventies became even more pervasive in the eighties. Americans, many proudly bearing the moniker of Yuppie (Young upwardly mobile professional) hit the shopping malls with a vengeance, frequently spending more money than they earned.

The '80s were the years of IRAs (Independent Retirement Accounts), luxury sports cars, fax machines and car phones. But what the '80s will tragically be remembered for most is the discovery of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome – or AIDS, an acronym for a disease that by the end of the decade would have claimed nearly 200,000 American lives and threatened to infect millions worldwide.

The computer age descended upon us with tremendous force. First introduced in the annals of comic strips and science fiction, computers became dominant, popping up in homes as well as businesses.

The print media and conventional news programs would be forever reshaped by an Atlanta upstart who took on the big

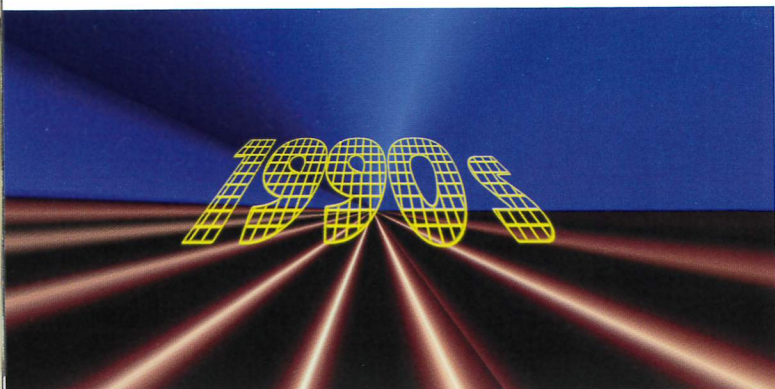
three TV networks with his Cable News Network (CNN). By the end of the '80s, CNN's founder, Ted Turner, not only led the television news business, he also attempted to buy perennial news and entertainment powerhouse CBS.

The greed decade cultivated its own pop princess, Madonna. Skyrocketing to preeminence in the top 40 musical arena, the sometimes blond-sometimes brunette MTV goddess cornered the spotlight.

America continued its commitment to the space program. When the space shuttle Challenger lifted off in June 1984, physicist Sally Ride became the first American woman to travel in space. Sadly, just two years later, in January 1986, the Challenger would explode, just minutes after liftoff at Cape Canaveral. Its crew numbered seven, and included the first teacher in space, Christa McAuliffe.

Around the world, there were the first signs that communist rule in Eastern Europe was about to end. In November of 1989, the Berlin Wall was toppled, both literally and figuratively. With Germany no longer a country divided, the sweet smell of freedom reunited a people long since oppressed by politics.

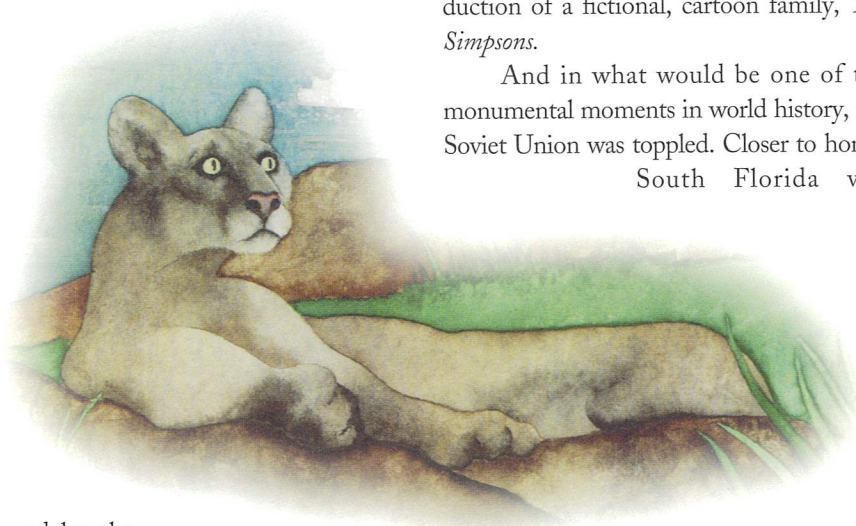
By the end of the decade, people had spent more money on more things than they had since the post-war forties. In the 1990s, the bills would come due, and Americans would once again be forced to buckle down and tighten their belts and pursestrings.



As we look to the turn of the century, high priority is being given to saving the endangered species of our world.

At the beginning of 1990, another war — set this time in the desert sand — was waged and won. Yellow ribbons were worn until all U.S. troops finally returned home from the Persian Gulf.

The excess which characterized the 1980s would be



replaced by the downsizing of the nineties. Recycling, environmental awareness and working to save dozens of animal species now endangered around the world became a major priority.

A global recession caused tens of millions of people to lose their jobs, at home and abroad. For countless numbers, the American dream was shattered, and many of the tragedies that marked the Great Depression became a sign of the nineties as well. For the first time since the post World War II days, there was more bust than boom.

Fueled, in part, by a depressed econo-

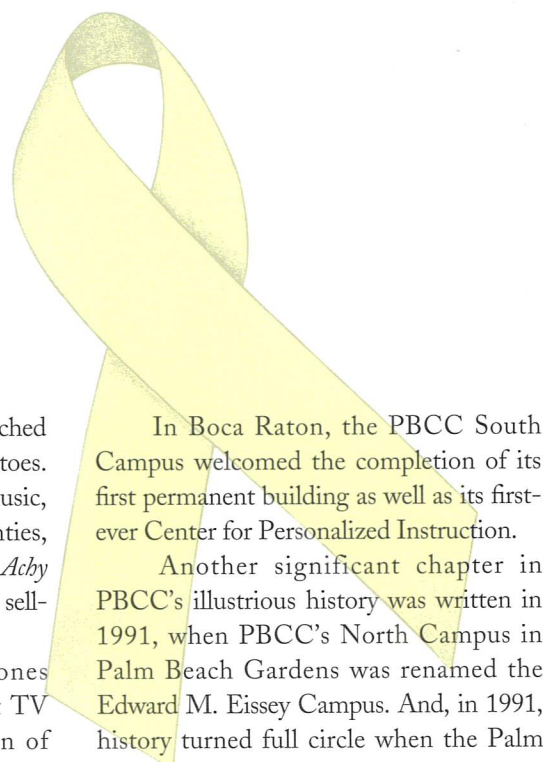
my, more Americans stayed home, watched movie videos and became couch potatoes. The popularity of country western music, which began to skyrocket in the eighties, grew even stronger, and the hit song *Achy Breaky Heart* introduced not only a top selling record, but a dance craze as well.

Other entertainment milestones included the retirement of late night TV icon Johnny Carson, the defection of David Letterman to CBS and the introduction of a fictional, cartoon family, *The Simpsons*.

And in what would be one of the monumental moments in world history, the Soviet Union was toppled. Closer to home, South Florida was

struck by the nation's worst natural disaster in August of 1992. As Hurricane Andrew devastated the region, and Miami in particular, PBCC students, staff and community residents pitched in tirelessly to help alleviate the terrible plight of its neighbors.

At PBCC, the decade introduced a new mascot, as the Pacer—which had been with the College since its beginnings—was put out to pasture by the Florida panther. In addition, the College's official colors were changed to green and white (representing the environment), and a new logo was adopted.



In Boca Raton, the PBCC South Campus welcomed the completion of its first permanent building as well as its first-ever Center for Personalized Instruction.

Another significant chapter in PBCC's illustrious history was written in 1991, when PBCC's North Campus in Palm Beach Gardens was renamed the Edward M. Eissey Campus. And, in 1991, history turned full circle when the Palm Beach County School Board returned the original PBJC building on Gardenia Street to the College for a token payment of \$10. Plans are currently underway to restore the historic structure, and once renovations are completed, the building will again be used as an educational facility.

Finally, the year 1993 heralds an educational milestone for Palm Beach Community College as it celebrates its 60th Anniversary Diamond Jubilee with a student enrollment approaching the 50,000 mark. Tracing its roots from its humble beginnings on Gardenia Street in downtown West Palm Beach to four outstanding campuses in 1993— PBCC is synonymous with academic excellence, not only in Palm Beach County but across the state and nation.





***PBCC—Serving Palm Beach
County from four locations***

**PALM BEACH COMMUNITY COLLEGE
CENTRAL CAMPUS**

4200 Congress Avenue
Lake Worth, FL 33461-4796
(407) 967-PBCC (7222)

**PALM BEACH COMMUNITY COLLEGE
EDWARD M. EISSEY CAMPUS**

3160 PGA Boulevard
Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33410-2893
(407) 624-PBCC (7222)

**PALM BEACH COMMUNITY COLLEGE
GLADES CAMPUS**

1977 College Drive
Belle Glade, FL 33430-3699
(407) 996-PBCC (7222)

**PALM BEACH COMMUNITY COLLEGE
SOUTH CAMPUS**

3000 Saint Lucie Avenue
Boca Raton, FL 33431-6490
(407) 367-4500

The purpose of the 1993 *Palm Beach Community College President's Report* is to provide a historical overview of the College over the past 60 years. The 1993 *PBCC President's Report* is produced by the Office of College Relations and Marketing, Palm Beach Community College, 4200 Congress Avenue, Lake Worth, Florida 33461-4796, (407) 439-8076. Palm Beach Community College is an Equal Opportunity Institution.

Palm Beach Community



On the recommendation of the
of the District Board of Trustees

Palm Beach Community

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